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Bedford Inquirer.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april1:'65-ly.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.
April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—yr.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.:3m.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

Bedford Inquirer.

THE CROUSE HOMICIDE CASE.

[CONTINUED.]

Valentine Price, sworn—Was at the fight on Saturday afternoon; I was sitting before Mengel's door with Mengel Reed and a couple of others I did not know. Crouse came along and called Mengel Reed a Johnny Reb; by that John P. Reed came along; but Mengel had said before "you've been insulting me" and John P. came along and asked "what was the matter," Mengel said "he's been insulting me again, calling me Johnny Reb;" J. P. Reed said that "if there's any fighting to be done I'm here" and stepped in between them; by that Mr. Crouse made at John P. and attempted to strike him, but Mr. Reed knocked of his stroke and struck him and knocked him back, Reed then turned around and handed some young man his hat; Crouse struck at him and came at him again when they clinched; Reed throwed him against the post. Then Mr. Jacob Reed and McCauslin parted them; I was fifteen feet from the parties when the fight began: Reed went to Mengel's bar room; Crouse remained fifteen or twenty minutes at the post, and he said to some one "by God it's not all over yet," he said he wasn't satisfied with that; Reed went to his father's house; Crouse followed him to the house; I heard nothing said by him; I have known Crouse many years; Crouse talked in an ill manner to Mengel and within about a step of him; I didn't see Mengel Reed try to strike him.

Cross-examined—Mr. Crouse had passed Reeds's house before he met Mengel; he was going South; Mengel was not on the pavement: didn't see John P. until he came to Crouse and Mengel Reed; didn't hear Mengel say "I'll cane you." I was sitting right before the entry door.

Jacob Reed, sworn—I did not see the first of the fight; I saw there was a fight but did not know who it was, I soon found it was my nephew and Crouse, I took hold of John P. to separate them, John P. had a decided advantage of Crouse; Crouse's head was under John P.'s left arm; John P. was striking Crouse left handed licks; when I took hold of John P. no one had hold of Crouse. After they were parted Crouse was talking; I commenced with him why he could not let those boys alone; I asked him why he insulted them every time he met them; he said his mouth was his own and he'd insult them whenever and wherever he pleased; I said his mouth was a dirty blackguard mouth, that if he got it hurt he should blame no one but himself. When I put my hands on John P. he had his coat on; my impression is Crouse had no coat on; Crouse followed 10 feet in rear of John P.; when John P. went to his house he stopped at the door.

At this point the Defendant's attorneys submitted the following propositions to the Court, which was objected to by the Commonwealth:

"The counsel for the defendant propose to prove by this witness, and others to be called, that as far back as August, 1864, Jacob Crouse, the deceased, offered the grossest insults to Mengel Reed, the brother of the prisoner; that these insults were continued from the time mentioned, until the Monday before the killing, on various occasions, and in the presence of the mother of the defendent, and of a number of other persons; that the deceased threatened the life of the defendant in October, 1864; that he threatened if ever J. P. Reed came back to Bedford, and he (Crouse) got his eyes on him he would kill, would shoot him; that he was an officer and had a right to shoot him. This was made in February, 1865. That on Monday night before the killing Crouse said John P. Reed shall either kill me, or I will kill him; that these threats, menaces and insults were communicated to the defendant before the killing."

"The Commonwealth objects to any evidence of insults to Mengel Reed as no justification for the act of defendant in shooting deceased.

That threats not made by deceased at and about the affray on Saturday, or in the intermediate time, between that and the shooting, are not evidence, as not being part of *re gesta*.

Upon this proposition the Court delivered the following opinion:

"Mr. Jacob Reed was produced as a witness on behalf of the defendant, and amongst other things testified "that he (the witness) expostulated with him (Crouse) and asked why he could not leave those boys alone, and why he insulted them every time he met them. He (Crouse) said his mouth was his own ond he would insult them whenever and wherever he pleased." And the counsel then proposed to follow this with evidence of threats of Crouse to kill John P. and Mengel Reed, if ever they would return to Bedford, and also of threats made to kill them after their return—that these threats were made during the twelve months preceeding and up to the killing, and that they were communicated to the defendants family prior to the killing."

The counsel for the Commonwealth interpose no objection to the evidence as far as it has already been given in, but object to the additional evidence offered.

In this case the killing of Crouse by the defendant is not denied, but it is alleged that he killed him in defence of his own life, or to protect his person from great bodily harm—and it is now proposed to offer proof of threats as far back as twelve months ago, as evidence, outside of the facts and circumstances attending the fatal rencontre, tending to show that the accused had reasonable grounds of apprehension that his life was in imminent danger, or that he was likely to suffer great bodily harm from his assailant. In support of this offer the counsel rely on some authorities quoted by Mr. Wharton in his Criminal Law. vol. 1. s 641. The cases referred to are Haynes vs. State, 17 Geo. 465; Monroe vs. State. 5 Geo. 85; Com. vs. Nelson, 1 Gray R 337, and the People vs. Shorter, 4 Bart. 460. But this same author, in his book on the law of Homicide, p. 227, seems to confine the admissibility of such evidence to threats of a recent date, and on the same page, he cites the case of *The People vs. McLeod*, 1 *Hill*, 377, for a contrary doctrine and in which it is held that the right of resorting to force upon the principle of self-defence, does not arise while the apprehended mischief exists in machination only; and also the case of *The State vs. Green*, 4 *Iredell* 409, a North Carolina case, where it is ruled, that a *belief* that a person designs to take life, will not prevent the killing of him from being murder, unless he is making some attempt to execute his design, or, at least, is in an apparent situation to do so, and thereby induces the party assailed, reasonably to think that he intends to do so immediately.

There is some reason for receiving evidence of recent threats against the life of the accused, so recent that they may be deemed part of the *re gesta*, to be taken in connection with the evidence of the facts and circumstances at the time of the killing, to show that the party had well grounded apprehension of danger to his life, or of great bodily harm; but we think it would have a tendency seriously to diminish the security of human life, to establish a rule as broad and extensive as that embraced in the offer, and particularly where the party menaced has not seen fit to claim the protection of the law against threats of this character. We feel the force of the argument that great latitude should be allowed *in favorem vitae*, but on the other hand, our sworn duties will not permit us to overlook the demands of public justice, or to make rules of evidence that may help to weaken the security and protection the law is designed to afford for the life of the citizen.

The rule now insisted upon is by far too important in its character and probable consequences, and is without that support from adjudicated cases, to justify this Court to engraft it upon the law of evidence for the trial of criminal cases—and especially in cases of homicide. In giving this decision we feel very much gratified, if any injustice should arise from it, that it can be reviewed by a Court of Error.

We therefore reject the evidence of threats except those occurring and made recently before the time of killing.

The counsel of the defendant except to this ruling and pray the Court to seal a bill of exceptions, which is done.

A. KING, [L. S.]

Agnes Gardner, sworn—I knew Jacob Crouse; saw him on Monday evening before the killing at Blymyer's and he said he would kill Reed or Reed should kill him. It was a little after dark; he was talking to another man; I was going down street home, walking very slow. He spoke in an angry tone.

Cross-examined—I was going past Blymyer'; was going down street; he was standing where the stoves were; I told father next morning about 9 o'clock; he was the first person to whom I told it; he was the only person to whom I told it; I was washing at Mr. Russels the day he was killed; wasn't at home the next day until after dinner; went to do washing the next morning at 6 o'clock; told my father at 9 o'clock at night.

Joseph Anders, sworn—I knew Jacob Crouse; saw him at the first fight; he followed Mr. Reed to his office, he then went down street to the corner and said that this would not be the last of it, that Reed was a damned rebel and he would have to leave town or he would take his life; he was at Fetterley's corner; he was telling it to my brother George in an ordinary conversation; he was in a bad humor; it wasn't over half an hour after the fight.

Cross-examined—I live in St Clair Tp.; started out of town in the evening; told it to some of the boys out in our corner same day; don't remember whether I mentioned it the next day; have talked about it repeatedly; Crouse said Reed was a rebel and he would throw it up to him every time he met him; it was about 60 yards from Reed's house.

Thomas Booher, sworn—I knew Jacob Crouse, saw him after the fight; saw him at Grove's Hotel; asked him who blackened his eye, he said the Johnny rebs hit him; asked what they had done it for; he said that he hadn't done more than usual, called them "Johnny Rebs," and he said he would see them or catch them again; there were a number of soldiers standing by.

Cross-examined—He said "Johnny rebs;" he said "I will see 'em again or catch 'em again;" he had a black eye; I think I told my father first; I understood him to refer to John P. Reed.

J. Frank Cook, sworn—I knew Jacob Crouse; saw him after the first dificulty on the street; he said he was going to have revenge out of John P. Reed; saw Crouse and a soldier out of the 187th Regiment between the printing office and and Palmer's office; to the best of my knowledge he had a cane or club in his hand; he remarked that if he didn't see John P. Reed that night he would see him again. Crouse's manner appeared to be rash; it was the the night before the killing; he appeared to be in a passion at the time he said he would have revenge; I told John P. Reed and said he should be on his guard; I told him before the encounter on Tuesday; being that Crouse said he would have revenge out of John P. I told the family.

Cross-examined—He was talking to a couple of soldiers; I think he told the family the same evening.

Samuel Dichl, sworn—I knew J. Crouse; saw him in Grove's hotel on Saturday night after the fight; he said some of them laughed that day when he got a black eye from John P. Reed; he said Schell W. Reed had hollowed that day to kill him, and he tho't he would catch him again; he said he could whip all the Reeds from the biggest to the least and didn't want more than fifteen minutes between drinks.

Cross-examined—I told John Harris first; don't remember telling any one until after the shooting.

Re-examined—It was spoken in the bar-room in an ordinary conversation.

Joseph S. Beegle, sworn—I was in town on Saturday afternoon; saw Crouse after the fight at Grove's hotel; he told a soldier then that their boys up there said they could take their jackets off them, there were eight or ten soldiers present, I stopped at Grove's when I saw the crowd there; the soldiers swore the Reed's couldn't do it; Crouse told them they'd better go up and they started and I started ahead of them and saw John P. Reed before the door; (J. P. Reed, Sr.) I told him that he'd better go in the soldiers were coming up and they might raise another fuss. He went in and shut the door. I sat on the steps of Reed's house and the soldiers and Crouse came up to the hatter shop where Crouse stopped and the soldiers came on up to the hotel; the soldiers stood before the house then and swore they were the boys that could take the jackets off of them; they didn't see any body, and I said how would you like it, it looks like if you were going to mob a body; the soldiers said they should come out and take the jackets off them if they could.

Wm. Rush, sworn—I was at the court house an Saturday evening after the first difficulty; the soldiers met in front of the court house and William Riffle got up and proposed to ride Reed's boys and the copperheads out of town; the soldiers went down street; this meeting was before dark; I then came up street after dark and there were some soldiers and others at Reeds house. I did not tell John P. Reed of this; I know the soldiers were there after John P. Reed; John P. Reed, Sr. was there; I was there a couple of minutes. The soldiers were talking about John P., talking against him; I don't remember that I saw John P. Reed jr. that evening; I think I saw him sitting on a chair that evening; I remember now very well I told Reed jr. of this vote.

Cross-examined—The soldiers were not very noisy at the time they were at Reed's; they were noisy when they were at the court house; George Gray was present at the meeting at the Court house.

George Gray, sworn—I was at the soldiers meeting at the court house; the soldiers appointed a committee to wait upon J. P. Reed and order him to leave town. That is all I heard there and the soldiers started down street.

Cross-examined—I was with the soldiers at the meeting as long as Rush was; we followed the crowd down street to see what was to be done, the crowd seperated, I saw J. P. Reed on his father's door steps nothing said to him in my hearing.

Jacob Reed re-called—Deft's mother was at her window crying they will kill him; I told her it was all over; there was something said I didn't hear; Crouse after a momentary pause followed J. P. Reed down street, I was at the house of J. P. Reed when the soldiers came, one made motions to J. P. indicating to him that he wanted to see him; the soldiers said to J. P. that they understood that he said that he could whip any one in their company; J. P. Reed declaimed anything of the kind, he (J. P.) said he'd gone about town as a gentleman that he always tried to act as a gentleman; He appeared to satisfy them that he didn't make such a challenge.

Several soldiers were now standing just off the pavement; they appeared considerably excited; I stepped out to talk to them, I inquired why they came there; they said that Crouse and others told them or something to that effect, that John P. said he could whip any of them; I told them that Crouse was a quarrelsome man, that he told an untruth, that it was for the purpose of taking up his quarrel that he'd got them there, that he was a man of no character and no respectable men associate with him. Mr. Shires and Mr. Jordan's son appeared anxious to get up the fight; the soldeirs left; on Saturday night I was in my store; Sam'l Defibaugh came in; I went up to Reed's to place them upon their guard, and as John P. was at my house and we sent Schell down to give information to John P. I heard some one screaming and ran thitherward. I went into the crowd to hunt up John P. to get him away; there were fifteen or twenty soldiers there; they were rushing through the crowd saying "where is the damned rascal, the damned rebel;" I told them there was no damned traitor or damned rebel there. The first sight I got of John P. was when he, in a stooping posture was trying, to get out of the crowd, and Crouse was trying to rush on him, as Crouse was about to spring on him he threw himself forward and struck him and knocked Crouse back; John P. was immediately taken away by his friends; then I turned my attention to the soldiers; I saw Schell soon after, he appeared to be hurt very badly; this was between 8 and 9 o'clock; Schell's face and neck seemed to be swollen; John P. was kept at my house till after eleven that night; I went home with him; I was at my brother's house very frequently; was in my bank at the time of the killing; I heard the report of a pistol; it didn't startle me much until I saw Mengel Reed run past my door; we rushed to the door; the first thing that met my sight was Crouse on hands and knees; I did not observe John P. but Mengel; Mengel was standing 25 or 30 feet this side of Crouse; I saw Crouse's coat on the post; I saw Crouse's hand while in his declining posture, covering a stone larger than the one produced to the Court; I saw John P. next day; he suffered much; I did not see the state of his body.

Cross-Examined.—I did not see the scuffle between Crouse and Schell.

Joseph A. Reed sworn.—I am a brother of the defendant; I was at my father's house up stairs reading on Saturday, when the fight commenced; I had my hat and coat off; I heard my mother scream and heard the alarm of a fight and I ran down stairs into the street without hat or coat; I saw the crowd in the alley by the hydrant; I ran up to the crowd, and saw my brother John have his arm around Crouse's neck and was pounding him; I next saw Mr. Nicodemus take hold of him, with my Uncle Jacob and part them; I was one of them who took my brother into the bar room; I went home with him to my father's house; I stopped at the door; my brother was about entering when I heard some one speaking to him; it was J. Crouse who said now just come out and strike me once; my brother John raised his hand and went in without replying anything; he motioned him away; John staid in the house after that; I was sitting at the office with my brother John a country gentleman came up, and said that they were going to mob the house that night; the boys said they were not going to give it up so; he remained up about the house all evening; I was there when the soldiers came; two of them stopped; one of them said I heard down here that you said you could whip any Republican in our company; John denied it; the soldier said if he did say it he should come and try; I was sitting at my uncle John Minnich's shop door on Saturday evening and heard a scream, something like "oh my!" I ran down and saw a crowd; my brother John was standing in a stooping position; Crouse coming at him, John struck him and knocked him back; then John disappeared and I didn't see him any more; it was just after dark; there were a few shots fired on Monday in my father's lot; I went into the office and found John, Mengel and father; father said his pistol had been loaded ever since he got it, a year or more ago; Mengel said he tried to draw the loads out; father said Mengel and I should go and shoot them out; we went down and Mengel took a pin; he tried one of the loads with a cap but it wouldn't go off; he took the pin and pushed it through the pivot; he then took some powder and put it on the pivot and shot off some four loads into the ground; Schell hollowed at me on Saturday as I ran down the steps; my brother went into the house after the killing.

Cross-Examined.—My brother owns a pistol; there were two pistols in the office, my father's and brother John's; my father's pistol is a five shooter.

S. J. McCauslin sworn.—I am constable of Bedford borough and also deputy Sheriff; I was in the Prothonatory's office on Saturday and was told there was a fight; I went down; the parties were on their feet; the fighting was over; Reed started toward the Mengel house, and Crouse tried to follow him; I took hold of Crouse and told him I wanted no more fighting; he said if I didn't leave him go he would hit; me I told him if he did I would have him in jail in two minutes; Crouse was a heavy man; he was a stout built man; I met him on Monday in front of the Post office, and he asked me why I was not about on Saturday night to quell the riot; I told him that he objected to my interfering on Saturday afternoon and had determined if they wanted to fight they could fight it out; I was present when the soldiers came up; one said he heard that Reed could whip any Republican in the company; Reed denied it, and said he was not a fighting man, but a student; they said they had been told by Crouse or somebody else.

Schell W. Reed sworn.—I am a son of J. P. Reed and brother of the defendant; I was attacked by Crouse near the telegraph office on Saturday night; I went down to my uncle Jacob's to tell my brother to come home; Crouse jumped upon me and knocked me down; he struck me in the temple; I don't know whether I hollowed or not; I was hurt badly; my face was swollen for a week; I put ice and camphor upon it; I saw Crouse knocked down and supposed that my brother did it; I have never been well, have been sickly all my life; I was dressing and going to the Springs; I heard my brother Joe run, I had no coat on; I saw my brother have Crouse around the neck; I do not know whether I called out kill him or not; I heard the shriek of my mother and went down and told her John was all right; don't know whether Crouse had his coat on or not.

Sarah Baylor sworn.—We were shopping on Saturday evening. I went to the Postoffice; we met Schell W. Reed; some body caught him by the throat; It was Crouse: he beat him terribly; we heard the blows on his back; Schell said he did nothing; the more he called out the more he beat him; I saw J. P. Reed coming very fast.

Lieut. Adam B. Carn sworn.—I met Crouse about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday; he was setting on a bench in front of Shuck's store; I noticed he had a black eye; I asked him what the trouble was; he told me he had got into a fuss with rebels; he said as he was coming down from his house Mengel Reed was standing on the pavement talking with several persons; as he got opposite to him he said how are you reb or Johnny reb, I can't say which and passed on his way down street; he hadn't gone far when Mengel told him to stop that he wanted to cane him; he told him he had no further to go then just there to do it; then he came towards him with his cane drawn; just at that time John P. Reed came between them; Crouse asked him, do you take it up; he answered him with a blow in the face; Crouse said Reed fought him very purty and that he was a better man than he took him to be, and if he would meet again they would take it out, and if Reed whipped him he would drop it and say no more about it.

Hiram Lentz sworn.—I was setting down at Mr. Miller's steps on Saturday night and Schell Reed was coming along on the opposite side of the street; Crouse hailed him and began to beat him; he beat him out to the middle of the street; Reed hollowed that he should leave him go that he didn't do anything.

John P. Reed sworn.—Am father of the defendant; I was in my office at the time of the first fight; I heard a muss and ran out; as soon as I got to the door I saw a crowd near the alley, I walked up hastly; when I got there I recognized my son having Crouse down, who was hugging one of John's legs, John appeared to have him under his control completely; I felt much distressed but didn't want to take any part in parting, for fear I might be charged with unfair play; my brother Jacob came rushing up and caught hold of John at once; Esq. Nicodemus came up and also caught hold of John and they were both tugging at John and I remarked that was hardly fair, some should catch Crouse, that if Crouse got loose he would strike him; Nicodemus then, I think did take Crouse; Jon. Cessna came up much excited; much vociferating and I stopped him, that he must cease his exciting the parties; after the fight my son went towards the Mengel house; I saw Crouse follow my son towards our door; I heard no conversation; Mr. Beegle came and notified me that I was in danger; that they were exciting the soldiers; I had my pistol prepared; I told my boys to prepare theirs; I had a couple of pistols, a bowie knife and a couple of bayonets; we had a little fort there, and I presume if they had a come they'd a had some trouble; a large number of soldiers, about twenty passed my house in regular order and one large soldier called upon my son and said come here sir; my son went to him, and I went to them; the soldier said that he'd heard that John P. had said that he could whip any Republican in the company; my son disclaimed of having said so, that it was false; that he was no fighting man &c.; I felt very indignant and told the soldiers that they were imposed upon; were wrong informed; I had not my coat off on Saturday afternoon at the fight; neither had my son John P.; I told my son that I thought it best to surrender to the authorities; I visited my son daily in jail; I think he was there for 2 weeks.

H. Nicodemus sworn.—I am Justice of the Peace; I saw the closing part of Saturday's fight; I saw two men fighting; I called upon the men to part those men; we succeeded; I think Crouse had his coat off; J. P. Reed had his coat on; I don't know who I saw; I did see Schell; I did not see Mengel.

E. F. Kerr sworn.—On Saturday afternoon I was at my office; followed behind Crouse when he was following J. P. Reed to his house; I was about 9 feet from the door when Reed went into the house; Crouse said strike me or fight; on Tuesday I heard the report of pistol; I went to the door and looked, &c.

W. Suters sworn.—Crouse told me on Saturday that he had a fight with the Jonny rebs; and says it's not all over yet; ah I want at them is another chance says he I think I can fix him.

Cross-Examined.—Crouse's face was not bleeding but a little black under the eye.

H. Clay Daugherty re-called—I went down to Mr. Reed's door with John P. Reed after the fight; he did not say that he would shoot his heart out of him; I think I could have heard if he had said so.

H. W. Fisher sworn.—I was at the door when John P. Reed entered his father's house; he did not say that he would blow Crouse through; If he had spoke in an ordinary tone I could have heard him.

John G. Fisher affirmed.—I was in Mr. Palmer's office when Crouse was shot; I went to the door and saw John P. Reed walking toward his father's house; I saw Mengel Reed standing on the edge of the pavement; Mengel was taking no part as far as I could see; he was looking toward John P.; the screams attracted my attention as much as the firing; the scream was after the pistol firing.

Cross-Examined.—I was nearly opposite to Reed's house; I was on one side and Mr. Reed's house is on the other; I heard no scream before the pistol was fired.

Wm. O. Hickok sworn.—I live in Harrisburg; I was here on the 1st of August last; I was staying with my uncle; he lives on Juliana street in the bank building; I first saw Crouse coming down the opposite side of Juliana street; I was sitting on Reamer's steps; Crouse was going North; James Lyon was with me; I next saw Reed coming West; when I first saw him he was stepping upon the crossing; Crouse had been advancing down the street; Reed was still advancing North when he was accosted by Crouse; I didn't hear what he said; Reed was coming with his face to me and he turned with his back to me and faced East; I inferred that Crouse had accosted him; Crouse took off his coat and hung it on the post; all this time Reed was motioning him with his hand repelling him; as soon as Crouse picked up two stones, Reed began to retreat; he picked up the stones at the foot of the post in the gutter; he retreated obliquely across the street toward his father's house; Crouse still continued to follow him; with a position like this (giving position) with a stone, watching Reed; I did not notice the expression of his face; I saw him throw; Reed had reached about the middle of the street when Crouse threw the first stone striking Reed in the left side; as the stone struck him he threw up both hands in this manner; (giving position) he had nothing in his hands when he threw them up; Crouse threw the stones with very great violence; the blow staggered Reed back two or three steps; Crouse still followed Reed to the middle of the street, in the mean while he passed another stone from his left to his right; he had drawn the second stone about this distance back, when Reed recovering himself fired; when Reed fired C. was in a throwing position; Crouse fell forward on his knees then on his face; I saw Mengel Reed coming out of the house and running down the street; I didn't see him draw the pistol; was looking at Crouse; I didn't see the pistol until the instant it was discharged: when Crouse threw the first stone Mengel ran down; Crouse was the only person who threw a stone; I am sure Crouse had a stone in each hand; Reed was retreating not approaching Crouse; the stones were longer than my fist; Reed had his back to me.

Cross-Examined.—Reed had his back to me when he warned off Crouse, and kept his face toward him; Crouse was about 15 feet from the post when he fell; Reed was ten or twelve feet from Crouse when he fell; I could see his mouth move as if speaking to Reed; couldn't hear a word; didn't hear a word pass between them; I saw Smith's carriage there; his horses' heads may have been 8 or 10 feet from Reed when he fired; the horses were facing toward the Springs. In retreating Reed would have passed 15, 20 or 25 feet beyond the horse's heads; I thought the hind end of the carriage was standing on the crossing; I was directly West of the horse's heads; the horses were right in front of me; to see Reed when I first saw him I would look diagonally across the horse's backs; I was setting when I first saw, but rose up as I expected to see a fight; when I first saw Crouse he was immediately opposite Reed's house at Nicodemus' office; Reed was about stepping on the crossing when I first saw him; if Crouse had passed he would have passed between Reed and the house; his back or his side was to Crouse until he turned; Reed did not turn until Crouse accosted him; after he accosted Reed he took off his coat; he was walking toward the post taking it off; he commenced taking off his coat after Reed turned; after hanging his coat upon the post he stooped down and picked up the stones; the post stands out side of the tree to protect it; I suppose Crouse was walking in an ordinary manner as if going about usual business; saw nothing in his hands until I saw the stones in them; Crouse was about 6 or 8 feet from Reed when he turned; when the shot was fired he was about 4 or 5 feet from the curb of the opposite side of the street where Crouse first accosted him.

Re-Examined.—I was sitting on the lower steps when I first saw them; I then got up and went up on the upper step when they met; I didn't change my position until after it was over; I have a distinct recollection of the events as they occurred; I suppose the whole transpired in one minute.

James Lyon sworn.—I live in Bedford; I was sitting on Reamer's steps on the first of August with Hickok, the gentleman who has just been examined; Mr. Hickok said to me there goes Crouse with a black eye; I said yes there he goes with a black eye yet; he was coming down from towards Marbourg's office; when I saw him he was between Nicodemus' office and Keagy's; I set there two minutes, perhaps, when Hickok said there they go at it again; I saw Reed crossing first between Oster's and Harris' corner; I then run to the tree in front of Schaffer's, a few steps from where we were setting; when I got there, Crouse had his coat off; it was hanging on the post; I saw him pick up two stones; Reed was coming this way; he kept his eye on Crouse as near as he could; I saw Crouse follow him up and throw the first stone, hitting him in the left side; Reed threw up his hands and made a very ugly face; Crouse was in the position when Reed shot him that he was when he threw the first stone; I saw nothing in Reed's hands; I saw Crouse fall; I did not see Reed approach him at any time; Crouse followed Reed about 8 or 10 feet before he threw the first stone; Reed kept retreating; Crouse's manner was very violent; his teeth clasped; the stone he hit him with was about this large (giving size); the stone that was thrown was not as large as the one exhibited here the other day but thickor.

Cross-Examined.—I never saw the stone after Crouse threw it; I was about ten feet from Crouse; I was still on the west side of the street, 3 or 6 feet from the curb and just out side of the hind wheel of the hack; the wheel that was the furthest into the street; was west of Crouse and north of Reed. Reed's side was as much to me as it was to Crouse; after I saw Reed crossing at Oster's I did not see him until I saw Crouse pick up the stones; Reed and Crouse could not see each other until they met.

Re-Examined.—Reed was coming along in an ordinary quiet way; there was nothing to hinder me from seeing what I did see.

Henry Hohman sworn.—I will be 14 in December; I live on the corner of Richard and Thomas streets; I was sitting at Hutton's steps; Mr. Agnew I think was with me, I think it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; I saw Crouse going down street North; Reed was going toward the west; both met at the corner and kind of looked at each other; then Crouse pulled his coat off and went into a kind of gutter and picked up two large stones, one in each hand; Reed was kind of retreating backward; Crouse followed him up to the crossing; he then threw one stone hitting him in the left side; Reed threw up his hands open, Crouse was then in a stooping position in the act of throwing the other stone when I heard the report of a pistol; Crouse kind of sank to his knees and Reed went toward his father's house; didn't see any body else throw any stone; the stone was about as large as two fists; when Reed raised his hands there was nothing in them; I did not see Reed approach Crouse. Reed didn't threaten Crouse Crouse looked very savage.

Cross-Examined.—Mr. Agnew was standing down on the pavement; I was trying to watch them both a little; I don't know how far Crouse was from the post when he fell; Crouse went in front of Reed to the corner; I don't know whether he went behind or in front of Reed; they both met at the corner about the same time; Reed had left the

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1865.

A FORETASTE.

According to our predictions, immediately after McColloch's Fort Wayne speech, the experiment of sudden contraction has not only resulted in a sudden and embarrassing check to business generally, but also in sending gold upward instead of down, and Government securities down instead of up, in other words results directly contrary to those desired and aimed at, have, arisen from the attempted sudden contraction. But this is only a part of the result, in addition that there, will also be a serious diminution in the internal revenue receipts, if the system is presisted in. This one month's experiment ought to satisfy the Secretary that it is impossible to reduce the price of an article in the markets, when a scarcity exists, by any other method than by reducing or supplying the demand; and that gold is no exception to this rule. Gold has been for four years, and still is, an article of commerce and by reason of the immense quantities exported our supply is short and unequal to the demands. The true way to bring our currency to a specie basis is to increase the duties on imports so as to reduce their volume until our exports balance them, this will stop the export of gold, it will soon begin to accumulate and we will have a gradual but permanent decline of the premium, and this result can be reached with but a very little or perhaps without any reduction of the currency. Notwithstanding the persistent cry, of inflation, against the currency, the facts indicate that the actual increase is by no means so great as many imagine, in fact but little if any more than what is required by the increased business of the country. The State bank currency previous to the war was $207,000,000, the coin in circulation according to the calculations of those who have access to the statistics was $300,000,000 making in all $507,000,000. The currency to-day is about $707,000,000 making an increase in five years of extraordinary business activity and high prices of only $200,000,000. Surely there is nothing in this exhibit to frighten a sensible people or their Secretary of the Treasury into the egregrious folly of precipitating upon the country a financial crisis, which would almost inevitably drive us to repudiation.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMACA.

It is somewhat amusing to read the various comments of the Copperhead press upon the negro insurrection in Jamaica. There appears to be a nervousness manifested on their part that is truly agonizing. We imagine that they write with great drops of perspiration accumulating upon their clouded brows and then coming steadily and silently down their hardened cheeks, occasionally one endeavors to put on air of calm demeanor and to moralize philosophically upon the probable success or failure of the insurrection, but beneath it, in traces as legible as the writing on the wall crops out the haggard visage of him whose soul is moved by the hideous throes of distracted fear. Reader do you comprehend this ghostly display of "raw head and bloody bones?" It is this: these enemies of the colored race time out of mind, have left no opportunity pass without misrepresenting the negro and endeavoring to prejudice the white race against him, and when they see him strike for manhood and liberty, a guilty conscience, charged with all the hideous deformity a distorted imagination can conjure, overtakes them, and with a more terrifying admonition, than an earthquake, tells them of their guilt. They imagine they already feel the cold and glittering steel of him whom they have wronged and persecuted. Ah, indeed, a guilty conscience makes cowards of them all. And from this phantasm they crowd away in the most abject fear. It is strange, very strange, that men are such impotent creatures th at they fle from their own distended shadaws, however it is so, and it appears to be trebly so in the case of our Copperhead cotemporaries. We would pity the negro who would so far disgrace his race as to notice the ravings of these demagogues. We do not think there lives a colored man who holds the least resentment against those pitiable creatures for constantly berating them and their cause. Colored men have suffered loss of life, limb, property, every thing at their hands without any retaliation and if they could stand al this, and more, heretofore, they can afford to be magnanimous now. We would advise our cotemporaries then to brace up their trembling nerves, put on the air of manhood, at least, and do penance to atone for their former outrageous conduct, and the miserable negro will not disturb their midnight dreams.

THE Copperhead party before the war could have been compared to a violin with a full set of strings. The first string might be said to represent State Rights, the second Squatter Sovereignty, the third Secession and the fourth Slavery. One string after the other was swept away until now there is not a single string left to play upon nothing but the empty, dull "played out," old fiddle. No wonder there is no music in the party. The only element which disturbs their quiet repose is the thunder of the late election huricane which has swept the land of Copperheadism from one extremi- of the country to the other.

THE *Gazette* of two weeks ago appears to think that the late elections were "considerably mixed." This was evidently a great mistake never in the history of the country was there so few of the opposition allowed to "mix." The Gazette, however was in a straight and in its affliction it may have found some consolation in some unimportant munnicipal result while we counted on larger things. Small potatoes answer very well when you can't get large ones. Speaking of potatoes reminds us that there is quite a similarity between the potato crop this season and the Copperhead party, both are failures and from the same cause—rot.

☞ In preparing a notice of the Republican meeting of Tuesday night of Court week the name of Gen. Wm. H. Koontz was unintentionally omitted from the list of speakers. The General favored us with one of his neat and pertinent speeches which was rece ived with much applause by the audience.

PERIODICALS FOR DECEMBER.

Harper's Monthly opens with an illustrated article "Making the Magazine" that is both interesting and instructive; "A common story" by Miss Mulock;" "The natural wealth of Virginia," illustrated; "The Royal Portrait; "First and Lrst;" "Names of men;" Sally's Disappointment;" "Aspirations;" "Armadale" continued; The conclusion of "Our Mutual Friend" and a few shorter articles make up the number.

The Atlantic Monthly (Ticknor & Fields, Boston) for December has its usual variety of interesting matter, though hardly up to the average of previous numbers. The political article 'Clemency and Common Sense' by Charles Sumner is an interesting and suggestive discussion of the vexed question of reconstruction; Griffith Gaunt; or Jealousy is the title of a serial by Charles Read, beginning with this number, that gives promise of more than usual merit. These with "William Blackwood" and No. 11 of "Chimney Corner" papers are among the most readable of the fourteen articles contained in this number.

Our Young Folks (Ticknor & Fields, Boston) completes its first volume with the December number. Its success as the leading children's periodical in the country is placed beyond a doubt. Its publishers deserve the thanks of all who feel an interest in the youth of our land, for the manner in which they have carried out their original design of furnishing the best Juvenile literature in America.

Humorous Poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is the title of the fifth volume of the series of Companion Poets for the people (Ticknor and Fields, Boston) containing ninety-seven select poems from the humorous writings of O. W. Holmes.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.—Mr. Dickens has evidently bestowed more than ordinary care upon "Our Mutual Friend." It is easy to perceive that this story was not written piecemeal, like Pickwick and Nickleby, but with unusual study to produce rather a well-balanced and probable tale, than that succession of brilliant sensational effects, which are expected, like striking tableaux, at the close of every act in a drama, and every monthly cessation of the "to be continued" fiction. His readers, we dare say, missed these flashes in the present work; but, when perused as a whole, their absence is more than compensated for by the superior development of the plot. This is Mr. Dickens' best-built story. From the first, he had definite purposes to work out, by the *dramatis personæ* whom he created, and he steadily went on to that end, with little hesitation, pause or episode;

One of the characters, Silas Wegg, is as great an original as Dickens ever drew—which is saying a great deal—and his friend Venus is only too good for such society, "Our Mutual Friend" himself, reticent and mysterious, is elaborated to a degree, but not too much. There is a great deal of humor in this story, more subdued than usual but it opens tragically, and the terrible passion of Bradley Headstone, the half-demented school-master looms out, gloomy and grand, like the murderer of Duncan, in "Macbeth." We have merely glanced at the leading characters; it is not fair to anticipate the story—to take the kernel out of the nut, as it were. But, we tell the public, in confidence, that Dickens, like King Richard, is "himself again" in this tale, punishing vice and rewarding virtue, a literary Rhadamanthus.

GODEY for December has arrived, and is an extra number. It contains a fine line engraving entitled "The Christmas Tree," a title page consisting of five tableaux, a double extension fashion plate colored, two other engravings and numerous patterns and styles of dress, bonnet trimmings, with a profusion of items particularly interesting to ladies. Godey's is without doubt the best magazine for ladies that can be found in America. Subscription $3 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, corner 6 & Chestnut streets, Phila.

THE Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, Mason & Hamlin, Boston. or Mason Brothers, New York.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.—The Winter term of this sterling institution will commence on Tuesday morning, December 5th. The term just closing has been one of the most successful in the history of the college. Its marvellous success, leading, as it does, every ladies' school west of the mountains, is the best comment on its superior advantages and excellent management. It now numbers among its patrons hundreds of our best citizens and those of other States. A most valuable improvement is now in progress, a new recitation room, a large and beautiful room for the cabinet and a spacious and elegant library and reading room will soon be completed and added to the already splendid facilties offered by the college to its pupils. We need hardily to repeat what we have so often stated, that in its literary and ornamental departments the college has no equal in this region, and but few in the country. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue.

A criminal named Hudson recently escaped from Williams County Jail, Ohio, by burning a hole through the ceiling of his cell with a red hot shovel. He left a letter stating that "it was foolish to suppose that a wooden building would hold a man with life imprisonment staring him in the face, and a family outside beckoning him home."

A man in Columbus, Ohio, last week undertook to drink 28 oz, of whisky for a wager He accomplished the feat, but died almost immediately afterward. The men with whom he made the wager were arrested as having instigated his death.

The Tennessee Legislature has authorized the Governor to issue new bonds for the railroads of the State to the extent of the State indorsement; and has also provided for the funding of the State debt as it matnres, by the issue of new bonds.

DURING the month ending on the 10th inst., there occurred in the United States nine boiler explosions, by which 69 persons lost their lives.

THE steamer Savannah, from Savannah to Augusta, Ga., was sunk on the 6th inst. by a collision with the Mayflower. Her cargo was valued at $250,000.

How the Pennsylvania Steel Works Will be Carried on.—Governor Curtin's Health Still Declining.—He Contemplates Visiting Cuba.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—The secretary of the Pennsylvania steel works, after viewing all the sites in the vicinity of this city tendered for the location of that establishment, decided to accept what is known as the Kelker farm, two and a half miles southeast of Harrisburg. The ground at that place is contiguous to the Susquehanna river, and immediately on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Engineers were on the spot to day surveying the necessary lines for the area required for the erection of these works.

It is admitted by all practical machinists that this establishment will be the most extensive of its kind ever erected in America, and is to be on this continent what the celebrated works of Wade & Butcher, at Sheffield are to Europe—the two works being connected together by mutual interests and association of capital. One thousand experienced workmen in steel will be brought from England, while it is said at least fifteen hundred other skilled mechanics will be required for the full operation of these works. It is easy in view of these facts, to estimate the future influence of this enterprise alike upon the growth of this city in population and wealth and the development of the immense resources of the State.

Governor Curtin has been confined to the executive mansion since his return from New York, until to day, when he took a short ride, and it is reported this evening that he is much improved in strength. It will be remembered that Governor Curtin is the only chief executive officer re-elected to a second term in the free States, with the exception of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, during the war Governor Hicks, of Maryland, before he had filled his first term, died from overwork. Governor Seymour, of New York, left office with his health destroyed and Governor Fenton, of the same State, is in a similar condition.

Governor Brough of Ohio died from the effects of one term of official labor, while Governor Yates of Illinois is now on his way to the tropics in search of the health impaired by his executive duties; Governor Cannon of Delaware died in office, and Governor Morton of Illinois has been compelled to take a voyage to Europe to recruit his health. Governor Curtin is in his second term; and now after four years of unparalleled labor, for the first time yields to the suggestions of his physician and friends to relinquish his official duties for a short time, while he goes to Cuba for rest and recuperation. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Curtin, Surgeon Philips, and one or two intimate relatives, and the party have secured passage in one of the steamers which leaves New York next week.

The Governor will return in time to prepare his annual message for the coming session of the Legislature.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov, 24.—The *Times'* Brownsville letter of the 15th inst., corroborates the statement of the Imperialists firing on a Federal boat drifting down the river. The crew ran ashore and took to flight. The imperial fire was harmless. The captain of the boat narrowly escaped; a musket ball having passed through his hat.

It is understood that Gen. Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair. It is also understood that there has been a correspondence between Weitzel and Mejia, relative to firing from the American side on the Imperial gunboat Elautona, and the evident sympathy shown for the Liberials, the nature of which has not transpired.

Mejia's order prohibiting intercourse with Brownsville cannot last long, as the Liberals again surround the city, and they will be compelled to draw supplies from Brownsville as heretofore. It is supposed the order was issued to prevent the ingress of spies to Matamoras.

Mobile,—General Thomas arrived here this afternoon. His mission is purely on matters connected with his department and not on State Government.

Intelligence from Central Mississippi report a healthy condition existing. Personal enterprise sactive, provisions plentiful, the negroes well disposed and returning to their former homes.

A Columbus, (Miss.) newspaper is informed that of $80,000 collected by a Government agent, but $6000 has been accounted for. He says the stealing mania is rampant

In accordance with the law just now passed by the Mississippi Legislature, the Tax Collector at Vicksburg has given notice that he will collect tax to the amount of two dollars each.

The Louisiana Legislature has been fully organized. The Governor informed the body to day that he was ready to proceed with business Nothing else transpired.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.

Gen Brisbin's colored brigade left for Helena, Ark., yesterday.

The collector of internal revenue has received a dispatch from Cincinati to seize a boat with 3,000 barrels of oil, en route to St. Louis, on its arrival here.

From North Carolina.

RAILEIGH, N. C., Nov. 27.

The Legislature met to day. The lower House organized by the election of S. F. R. Philips, of Orange county, Speaker, and other officers. There was no election of Speaker in the Senate.

The Election in Hartford—The Republican Ticket Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.

At the annual election to day the Republicans made a clean sweep by majorities ranging from 27 to 390.

IN Franklin County, recently, a man named Stroup, and his son, had a difficulty with a negro about gathering some corn on his place The negro collected several of his colored friends and began gathering the corn whereupon Stroup jr. shot the negro, wounding him seriously. The negro returned the fire killing young Stroup, and was himself shot dead by the father.

JUDGE Underwood has condemned the personal property of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia for confiscation. His real estate was so heavily encumbered as not to be worth the trouble.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., November 30.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats..a	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.,	12.00
" hind "	12		

TO TEACHERS.

The School Directors of Middle Woodberry tp., desire to employ five competent teachers. The salary will be $40 per month for the school in the town of Woodberry, and $32 per month for the others, graded downward according to certificates.

W. M. PEARSON,
President of the Board.

nov. 25:2t*

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.

nov. 17:4t*

MARRIED.

Nov. 23d, at the Methodist parsonage in Bedford, by Rev. A. R. Miller, Mr. JESSIE BURKHART, of Mann's Choice, Pa., to Miss SARAH ANN RISLING, of Bedford, Pa.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. AMOS OLDHAM to Mrs. SUSAN ALLISON, both of this county.

On the 28th inst., at the bride's home, by Rev. A. R. Miller, Mr LEE SHAW, of CUMBERLAND, Md., to Miss ETTA E. GEPHART, of Bedford, Pa.

The happy couple have the Printers' thanks for a bountiful supply of cake. May they be successful in this life, and reap the reward of the righteous in that which is to come.

"None but the *brave* deserve the *fair*."

At the residence of Mrs. Morgart, near Bloody Run, on Wednesday the 29th inst., by Rev. Rob't F. Sample, Mr. JAMES H. STECKMAN, of Lancaster, Pa., to Miss AMANDA MORGART, of West Providence tp., Bedford co.

In Schellsburg, on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. CHAS. GARDNER and Miss MARY DIBERT, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WM. B. CRISSMAN and Miss ANN M. MILLER, both of this county.

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE [illegible] NOV. 25, 1865.

P L Speck, Flushing, Belmont co, o.
D Baughman, Red Bank Furnace, Armstrong co
H B Hagg New Philadelphia, Tus. co o.
C Nauman, Clinton Summit co o.
J N Myers Cass Venango co pa.
H M Dougan Washington Wash co pa.
A L Somers Cuyahoga Falls Summit co o.
J C Fullerton Mt Jackson Lawrence co pa.
A W Irwin Arroyo Elk co pa.
C L Cotton Indianapolis Marion co ind.
R L Sib'ey Creighton Guernsey co o.
W S Mc Dowell, Mt Parnel Frank co pa.
H Beck jr Nittany Centre co pa.
J H Beck, " " "
T B Frew Meadville Crawford co pa.
A W Gordon " " "
J H Weltmer Congress Wayne co o.
J E Warner. " " "
G E Clifford Ligonier West'd co pa.
J R Scott Athens co o.
F B Smith Bridgeport Bell co o.
H E Waddle, Elm Grove, Ohio co west Va.
G W Mc Cullough, Blooming Vally, Crawf'd co.
E W Harroun, "
R M Sipes Slate Lick Armstrong co pa.
J T Clifton Washburn Grant co wis.
S D Ramey Blair co pa.
O S Curry Eidersville Wash co pa.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the late residence of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the latter part of September, a RED STEER, about two years old, with a white stripe on the back, and white on the belly. Also, white tail, with the right ear slit. The owner can secure his property by paying charges and taking it away. WM. PHILLIPS.

Dec. 1:3t

SCHOOL BOOKS.

To Teachers and Parents:

Of the newly adopted text books fort the Schools of Bedford county, "BROOKS ARITHMETICS," are to be had at the *reduced exchange* rates, for the different townships at the following places, viz:

D. R. Anderson Centreville, Cumberland Valley township.
Geo. G. Bayly's, Harrison tp.
Daniel Fletcher's Monroe tp.
Wm. A. Grove's, Hopewell tp.
Jacob B. Williams'. Bloody Run borough.
D. F. Buck & Son, S. Woodberry.
A. L. Beckhoeffer's, M. Woodberry.
N. H. Wright, Pleasantville, and Walter's store, Louisville, Union tp.
Gideon D. Trout's and Eliakim Blackburn's stores, St. Clair tp.
Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., Broad Top tp.

The townships of Bedford, Snake Spring and Colerain can procure them at the reduced rates at Dr. Harry's Drug store, Bedford. Other townships can procure them at the same rates at any of these places.

W. S. SCHOFIELD,
for Lower, Barnes & Potts,
dec.1:1t 37 North Third st., Philadelphia,

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	EXPRESS. P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS ACCOM. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
Leaves.				Arrives
10 00				
10 20		Riddlesburg		3 35
10 28		Hopewell		3 27
10 46		Piper's Run		3 09
11 18		Hamilton		2 47
10 31		Bloody Run		2 34
Arrives				Leaves.
11 35		Mount Dallas		2 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
Leaves				
10 40		Saxton		3 50
10 55		Coalmont		3 35
11 00		Crawford		3 25
Arrives				3 25
11 00		Dudley		
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of RICHARD W. JONES, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID C. LONG,
Nov. 24, 1865:6t Administrator.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, living in West Providence township will expose to public sale on the premises, two miles South of Bloody Run, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1865, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND

known as the Israel Morris tract, situate in said township, containing **234¼** acres and allowance, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story double log Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There are several Springs of excellent water near the house. Also, a splendid orchard of choice fruit. Also,

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND

adjoining the above, containing eight acres, more or less, well timbered. These lands contain large quantities of IRON ORE and other minerals.

Persons desiring to buy will find this a very pleasant locatian.

Widow's dower released.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.

JOHN S. MORRIS,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
dec1:ts Administrators of Israel Morris, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David Ickes, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, in St. Clair tp., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1865,

the following valuable real estate and personal property, to wit:

A FARM,

adjoining lands of J. W. Crisman, Isaac Berkheimer, Emily Crisman, and others, containing about 100 acres, 60 acres cleared and under fence, on which is a two story Log Dwelling House, double Log Barn, and other out-buildings.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following valuable personal property: One gray mare, 2 milch cows, 3 head of young cattle, 4 head of hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sled and log sled, plows and harrows, 1 fanning mill, horse gears, cutting box, 1 cooking stove, corner cupboard, 50 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of corn, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the shock, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.

ELIZA ICKES,
dec1:ts Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuale Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1865, that

Valuable Tract of Land

situate in Colerain tp., Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings mountain, on the South by lands late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing **330 acres,** net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings consist of a

GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE

and log barn, and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

The Terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

dec1:ts ELIZA WATSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Levi McGregor, deceased, will offer at public sale, upon the premises, THURSDAY, DEC. 21st, 1865, the following described real estate, situate in St. Clair township, to wit:

One Tract of Land

containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon. Seventy-five acres are cleared and under fence, about 12 acres of which is good meadow. Also an apple orchard. This farm is convenient to schools, churches, post-office, &c., and is situated one-half mile from Pleasantville.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by

JACOB BECKLEY,
Administrator of Levi McGregor, dec'd.
dec1:ts

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will expose to sale by public outcry, at the town of Hopewell, in said county, on SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1865, all that certain

TRACT OF LAND

late the property of the said Michael Reed, dec'd, situate in the said township, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about **140 acres,** of which about sixty acres are cleared, with a framed log dwelling house, bank barn, spring house, and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander M'Donald.

TERMS.—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at February Court.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. JOHN MAJOR, Trustee.

dec1:ts

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent

The Mansion Property

Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1865, all the following described real estate, situate in Union tp., to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing about twenty-seven acres, with a one and a half story log house, small barn and other out-buildings. About ten acres of said land is under fence, the balance well timbered. There is also a young orchard of choice fruit upon the premises and a never failing spring of excellent water near the door.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

nov. 24:ts GEO. W. POINTS, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the first day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock (noon) the following described valuable tract of Land, situate in Hopewell township, containing **111 Acres** of land, about seventy-five acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, with a good two story weather boarded

DWELLING HOUSE,

20 by 30 feet, Double Log Barn, Clover Mill, and other out buildings. There are also THREE VEINS of good IRON ORE running through the property.

He will also sell at the same time and place Two head of Horses, five head of milch cows three head of Young Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, six head of Hogs, Hay by the ton, Oats and Corn by the bushel; Wagon Harness and farming utensils too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov. 10.:3t THOS. N. YOUNG.

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain "notice to tresspassers" was published over my signature in the Bedford INQUIRER, I hereby give notice that said advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent. HENRY FELTON.

Nov. 24.3t.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$20,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF *NEW AND CHEAP*

WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED SINCE THE

Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES,

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

of

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, *FROM 25 CENTS UP,* Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17,—865.:4m.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS & SECULAR NEWSPAPER

for the family and fireside will soon enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

of publication. True to the

Church, the Constitution and the Union,

It is calculated to please both old and young.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the *Observer* will be sent to them

Until January 1st, Gratis!

Subscribe soon, as the free papers will commence when the names are entered.

Sample copies sent to any address *free.*

TERMS **$3.50** A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
nov17.:4t 37 Park Row, New York.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH,

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

OF THE

Largest and Handsomest Discription,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

Including Poetry, Novellettes, Tales and Moral and Entertaining Reading generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURR AND HORTICULTURE,

Embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH is alone worth the whole price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increased demand of the public.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for.

Address, PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Phil'a, Pa.
nov17:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3:6t Administrators.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership in the business of woolen manufacturing, heretofore existing under the title of J. LUTZ & CO. is dissolved this 12th day of November, by the withdrawal of J. Lutz. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to settle their accounts at once. Payment can be made to J. Lutz at his office in Bedford or to M. Lutz at the factory. J. LUTZ & CO.

nov17

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WM SAYLOR, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in St. Clair twp., by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

Nov. 3:6t JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELIAS DIEHL, late of Snake Spring tp., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMOUSE,
Snake Spring tp., Nov. 24.:6t Administrator.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Call at

Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.

Best assortment of BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.

Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.

HATS from 75 cents up.

Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.

Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.

Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.

Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.

The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.

Handsome assortment of

Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.

Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.

Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.

Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

can be obtained at the new Millinery and Fancy store just established by

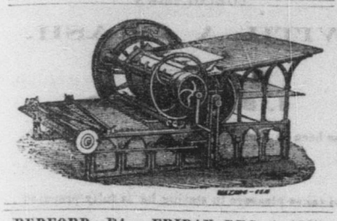
Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER & Miss KATE DEAL,

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,

JULIANA STREET.

Miss KATE DEAL has just returned from the eastern cities with a fine selection of latest style of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS; having been assisted in her selection by a Philadelphia lady of taste and experience. They keep constantly on h

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

CROUSE HOMICIDE CASE.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

avement and gone on to the crossing, when Crouse went into the gutter; when they met they both looked into the face of each other; Reed went on and Crouse pulled off his coat; Reed kept his back to Crouse until he got about the middle of the street then he went kind of sideways and watching Crouse; his face was directed toward Crouse; the post is north of the crossing; the post is between the tree and the crossing; the gutter is west and north of the post; the post is inside of the curb stone; I stood in the same place until Crouse fell.

J. H. Hutton affirmed.—I live in Bedford; I was standing on my porch on the west side of Juliana street; Mr. Agnew and Harry Hohman were with me; I didn't see the parties until Mr. Agnew said now we will have it; I looked across the street and saw Crouse take off his coat very quickly, as quickly as a man could take it off and throw it on the post, a hitching post; he stooped right down in the gutter and picked up two stones; one in each hand, after I saw him pick up the stones I looked in a southernly direction and saw Reed standing in the middle of the street; I saw Crouse advancing upon him in this way, (giving position); Reed was retreating off in this way (giving position); his countenance was distorted and he looked as if he had been hurt; I then saw Crouse with his hand raised as if he was in the act of throwing; as he raised his hand to throw I heard the report of a pistol; the report of the pistol and the raising of the hand were simultaneous; Crouse appeared to be very much enraged; Mr. Agnew was standing below me to the north; I didn't see any other stone thrown.

Cross-Examined.—From the time I saw Reed in the middle of street to the report of the pistol it was not more than two minutes; Reed was 6 or 8 feet from the heads of the horses; the hind wheels of the carriage were not on the crossing but near to it; Reed was standing near a pile of ashes: Reed was the length of the horses and carriage and 6 or 8 feet from Crouse; Crouse was 4 feet south of the crossing when he fell; Crouse's feet were 8 feet or more from the east side of the crossing and the curb when he fell; Smith's carriage was not more than 2 feet from the west curb; I think it would be 18 or 20 from the post to Crouse's feet; Reed and Crouse were 8, 10 or 12 feet apart when Crouse fell; I can point out the spots where each stood at the time Crouse fell, nearly; Crouse and Reed were moving about alike just Crouse advancing and Reed retreating both walking.

L. B. DeWolf sworn.—I am a sojourner here; was here on the first of August, present year; I was setting in front of the Mengel house between 9 and 10 o'clock on that day; Col. Hodgson was with me; saw Crouse going north on the opposite side of the street; I saw John P. Reed, defendant coming west; he had passed Crouse about 2 or 3 yards; Reed turned around as if accosted by Crouse; Crouse drew off his coat and threw it on the post and picked up two rocks; I saw him throw one and strike Reed on the side; Reed threw up both hands as though he was hurt severely; Crouse changed the other stone from the left to the right hand and advanced; nothing in John P. Reed's hands when he threw them up; Crouse raised his hand to throwing position; I think Crouse and Reed were now 2 or 3 yards apart; Reed now shot; I saw no pistol before that; they were 2 or 3 yards from the post at the time of the shot; Crouse followed about 1½ or 2 yards from the time after the stone was thrown; Crouse followed about a yard before he threw the first stone; I was 50 or 60 yards off all this time; Crouse's manner was violent when he attempted to throw the second time; I never saw the stone; Reed passed directly afterward toward home.

Cross-Examined.—My feet were against the hitching post while sitting at Mengel's; I didn't get up till they fired; my back was east and face west; I turned to the right to look down street; I heard nothing said by the parties; I saw Crouse first nearly opposite the Mengel house; he was under my eye until he met Reed; nothing remarkable in Crouse's manner until he met Reed; Reed was near the middle of the street when I first saw him; I saw Reed when he met Crouse; Crouse and Reed were 3 yards apart when Crouse began to take off his coat.

Col. Hodgson sworn.—I was in Bedford on the first of August; some one pointed Crouse to me, he was passing diagonally across the street towards Palmer's offie and then went down the pavement; I kept my eye upon him; as he got to the corner some other gentleman passed immediately in front of him; Reed was passing the crossing; Crouse stopped and Reed raised his hand in this way beckoning against him; Crouse followed him; Reed still pursued his way; Crouse then drew off his coat, and pitched it on the post; Crouse immediately picked up a stone in each hand from the gutter; as soon as he rose he followed on Reed who was still retreating; Reed then I think left the crossing and was retreating toward his father's house; Crouse then threw a stone very violently; I both saw and heard the stone as it struck Reed; Reed gave evident indications that he was much hurt, and I expected to see him fall; Crouse assumed a crouching attitude and I've been under the impression that Crouse sprang at him; at that moment I heard the report of a pistol; I had not seen a pistol prior to that; Reed, Crouse and I were nearly ona line; I was sitting in front of the Mengel house at the time; my face to the street.

J. A. Marchand affirmed—I live in Greensburg; on the first of August I was in Bedford setting in front of the Mengel house; I saw Reed retreating and Crouse followed him up; retreating from the corner at the post; while Reed was retreating Crouse was taking off his coat; he threw his coat ou the post; Crouse stepped into the gutter and picked up something in each hand, and then drew off at Reed in this manner (giving motion); Reed was motioning with his hand to keep back; Crouse still continued to follow him up when Reed fired; Reed I suppose was 5 or 6 feet from Crouse when Crouse picked up the stones; I can't tell howfar they were off; I saw no stone thrown; Iouldn't tell how far Reed retreated; I thinkto the middle of the street.

Cross-Examined.—I had only been here a few days when the occurrance took place; my chair was leaning against the Mengel house; Reed was walking backwards looking at Crouse; Reed was walking sidewise looking rather over his left shoulder; his right side was toward me; saw him put his coat on the post that was the first I saw.,

Mollie Knee, sworn—I live at John P. Reeds; On the first of April I lived at John Minnich's; Minnich lives nearly opposite the post; I was up at the attick window; was looking out of the window and saw Crouse coming down street by Nicodemus' office and Reed coming up street from Harris' corner. When Reed got up to the corner Crouse had got down to Keagy's office; the moment Crouse spied Reed he jerked his coat off and threw it on the post and stooped down in the gutter and picked up two stones, one in each hand, by that time Reed had got about one third of the way across the crossing; there was a hack coming along which slightly delayed Reed, he stepped off of the cross-walk into the street, he kind of kept his eye on Crouse; Crouse threw the stone he had in his right hand with great violence and hit Reed in the side; Reed sank down and staggered back as though he was badly hurt; Crouse was changing the stone in his left hand to his right and had just throwed up his hand and was in the act of throwing when I saw Reed drawing out his pistol and fire. He did not take aim but made a random shot; He was still retreating as Crouse was following him up; he was about two thirds of the way across the street when he fired; he was about one half across the street when he received the blow; Crouse looked very angry. I didn't hear anything said between them. They were pretty good sized stones. Reed did nothing but fire the pistol.

Cross-examined—Crouse was in a throwing position when he was shot; didn't look particularly where the pistol was; saw him reach into his coat pocket and pull it out; he just drew it out and put it out (giving motion) and fired; did not see the pistol until after it was fired; he had none in his hand until after he was struck; the first I saw of the pistol was when he was firing; Crouse sank down and staggered.

Re-examined—Minnich's house is about a two story. I could see clearly what occurred.

Elizabeth Reighard, sworn—I live at Henry Reamers: was going up to Mr. Reamer's store an the first of August last; was at Mr. Keagy's office; Mr. Reed was going across the street towards his father's house; Crouse was following him; he had a stone in his haud and threw it and hit Reed in the side and Reed threw up his hands as if he had a great pain and as Crouse raised up his hand to throw another stone Reed pulled out his pistol and fired without taking aim; Reed was about one third across the street when he fired; it was better than half way from this; Reed was going back from Crouse; I saw no pistol in Beed's hand until he was hit; after he received that blow he still went back; I was about twelve feet from the parties; Crouse's manner was angry; he was stooping like when Reed shot; he was raising up to throw.

Cross-examined—I went down street behind Mr. Crouse; heard nothing said between them; saw Mr. Reed turn side ways; didn't see Mr. Crouse until he had his coat off; Reed was turned sideways when I first saw him; I walked on while the fight was going on; I saw Mr. Crouse fall; I was standing in Keagy's front door.

Drucilla M. Shaffer sworn—I was up stairs in my mothers room on the first of August last, my mothers house is one door north of Reamer's store I was sitting in the room and I heard something go by I looked out and I saw a spring wagon go down street, saw J. P. Reed step off of the edge of the pavement, I saw Crouse take off his coat and throw it on the post; He went down to the gutter and picked up a stone in each hand I think Reed was nearly two-thirds across the street, Crouse threw one of the stones and hit Reed in the left side; I could not see Reed for the window curtin of the hack; He changed the stone from the left to the right hand and was in the act of throwing when I heard the report of a pistol; I thlnk I was 60 feet from them Crouse seemed very angry he threw very violently; I did'nt hear any thing said between them; I saw Crouse fall on his face, when I next saw Reed he was on his fathers steps.

James Reed sworn—I was at the door on Saturday when my brother entered he did not say that he would blow any body through; I could have heard him if he had saidit, I was walking by my fathers office on the 1st of August I saw Crouse in front of J. Tate's office, I was walking slowly, and he was walking fast, I was looking toward the Mengel House, when I got to the alley Crouse got down to Keagy's office, I saw my brother there about 2 steps upon the cross walk; Crouse was pulling off his coat and walked very fast and threw it on the post; he then reached down and picked up a stone in each hand, my brother turned partly around and motioned him away, my brother walked on looking at Crouse: Crouse followed him to the stone crossing; He drew back his right arm and threw a stone and struck my brother in his left side, he changed the stone from his left hand to his right and was in the act of throwing when my brother, who was walking side-ways drew his pistol and fired; when the stone hit him he threw up his hands and staggared, Crouse's manner was very violent, there was nothing to prevent my seeing them, I did not see my brother approach Crouse at any time, when my brother fired he was right about the ash pile, Crouse continued to follow him.

Mengel Reed sworn—I remember the 1st of August I was sitting in front of father's office door and saw Crouse go down on the opposite side of the street I watched him until he got to the corner when I saw him meet my brother I thought he addressed him, he took off his coat and threw it on the post, my brother turned towards home then Crouse got into the gutter and took up two stones, two rocks, Crouse threw one of the stones and struck my brother; I ran and took a stone with the intention of assisting my brother, I made no use of the stone I intended using it, when I took it, I was about 40 feet off when Crouse fell.

Dr. J. L. Marbourg Re-called—I heard that Reed was injured, I went up to the jail to see him, when I came to the jail Reed was lying on the bed: I removed the clothes to examine the injury; Ifound that he had received a severe blow on the hip bone in front of where it joints to the back-bone; the skin was lacerated showing that it was struck by some sharp body, around that mark there was cut an alin about 2 inches in diameter extending to the spinal culumn: I made the examination 15 or 20 minutes after the affray, I attended him between two and three weeks; The wound itself was not dangerous; If the blow had struck the spinal column higher up it might have produced death or paralysis of the lower extremities, I think the stone exhibited, is not large enough to produce the injury, he was very lame for two or three weeks, I cupped him to alloy the inflamation, If it had not relieved by the treatment it might have pronuced an abscess; I saw the wound a few days ago and there is still a mark there.

Rev. Heckerman, sworn—I know defendant and have known him for fifteen years; his character is all that could be desired.

Cross-examined—Defendant's age is about 24 or 25; he has been part of his time at Lancaster and at Toronto; I think he went to Lancaster in 1859; I think he graduated in 1863; he was there a little over three years; do not know how long he was in Canada; short visits of six weeks were the only periods in which defendant was at home; I made it my business to inquire of the President and Faculty at Lancaster about his character—it was good.

N. H. Skyles, sworn—Knew Jno. P. Reed, defendant, since 1859; know his character, it is good.

Cross-examined—Think he went to college in 1859.

Rev. C. U. Hileman—Belong to Reformed Church; know John P. Reed; was his classmate at college; were together till 1862.

Rev. Hunt, sworn—Knew defendant since 1859; I left in 1860. His character is good.

Judge James Burns, sworn—Knew defendant till he went to college; his character is good.

The Court then charged the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

This exceedingly important cause has very nearly reached the point where your deliberations will commence. The duty of attending and listening, with patience and care, to the testimony of the witnesses and the arguments of the learned counsel for and against the defendant, has, as far as our observation can enable us to form an opinion, been faithfully performed; and, we doubt not, that all the facts that have been proved and all the points made in the argument are clearly and distinctly remembered, and that, when you retire to deliberate upon them you will give to each fact and each argument the consideration and attention to which it may be entitled.

The duties of jurors in all cases, and especially in cases involving the dearest interests of life, and even life itself, are always of the deepest importance, as may be implied from the manner in which you have been selected and for the name which the law has given you. You are called jurors, because the duties you are called upon to discharge, are to be performed under the impressive and solemn sanctions of an oath, registered not only in this court of human creation, and therefore fallible and imperfect, but also in the court of Heaven, where Justice has her throne and where all men are judged, and all cases adjudicated according to the principles of unerring truth. While we cannot hope to reach the same exalted perfection that marks the decisions of the Great Tribunal, we are required to approximate, as nearly as is possible for frail humanity. In the light of this great responsibility we approach the performance of the duty devolved upon us, and we believe you will be influenced by the same solemn considerations in the performance of yours.

The defendant in this case stands charged, by the grand inquest of the commonwealth, with the highest crime, save one, that is known to the law—the crime of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder. Next to the crime of treason, which aims at the life of the nation, the murder of a fellow being is regarded by all laws, human, and divine, as the most atrocious and diabolical. The investigation of a charge of such magnitude and fearful consequences demands at the hands of the court and jury the utmost caution and prudence, and in order that you may fully comprehend its nature, it is made the duty of the court to set plainly before you all the rules of law that have any bearing upon it; which duty, to the best of our ability, we now proceed to discharge.

By the common law, which is part of the law of this state, murder is defined to be "where a man of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being, in the peace of the commonwealth, with malice, prepense or aforethought either express or implied." The act of 1794, re-enacted in 1860 and made part of the new criminal code, declares that "all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder in the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder in the second degree." The history of criminal jurispru. dence has shown that, even in cases of murder, there is great diversity in the degrees of guilt, and that there should be some distinction in the punishment. Hence this statute dividing murder into two degrees.

The indictment charges the defendant with murder in the first degree. What is necessary to constitute this offence? Besides malice, which must always be found to exist in each degree of murder, there must be, to make murder in the first degree, a specific intent to take life; there must be a wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing. In other words: the slayer must have desired and intended the death of his victim; there must be coolness and deliberation in the purpose, and it must have been premeditated, reflected upon and turned over in the mind beforehand. When death is produced by means of poison, or by lying in wait, the law presumes the intention to take life, the deliberation and premeditation; but when it is caused by others means, the evidence of these elements of the offence must be as clear and forcible as that arising from the use of poison. This question of intent must be determined from all the attending circumstances, the previous threats and declarations of the accused and the character of the weapon employed. To shoot a man through the head with a musket or pistol ball, to stab him in a vital part with a sword or dagger, to cleave his scull with an axe, and the like, are such manifestations of a purpose to take life, as it must be next to impossible to disregard. In respect to the premeditation required by the law, it has been held, that it may be exhibited in a minute before the killing, as well as in a year—but there must be clear evidence of premeditation.

In a case where malice still exists, but the evidence fails to fix on the mind that the killing was wilful, deliberate and premeditated; or where the intent was only to do great bodily harm or other serious mischief; or where death ensues from the commission of some crime, inferior in turpitude to those mentioned in the statute, or of any unlawful act, or from the use of a deadly weapon, such killing will only amount to murder in the second degree.

At this point, it is proper we should direct your atttention to what the law means by the term malice, in its connection with the crime of murder.

The literal meaning of the word malice is wickedness, ill will, a disposition to injure without a cause. But the law assigns to it a more extensive signification, as including, not merely special ill will to the party slain, but a generally wicked, depraved and malignant spirit, springing from a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. This is malice as defined by the law; and is either express or implied. "Where one person kills another with a sedate, deliberate mind, and formed design, it is said to be express." It may be proved directly, by evidence of the declarations of the party, that he would kill the deceased, have revenge upon him, or the like expressions. It is, however, more frequently established by circumstances, such as antecedent grudges, previous quarrels, concerted schemes to injure the adversary, and by any deliberate and cruel act committed by one person against another. Malice is implied when the facts and circumstances connected with the killing show there was no provocation, and that the act was committed from a depraved inclination to mischief; or it may be inferred from the use of an instrument likely to kill.

Malice, as we have thus described it, is an indispensable element in the crime of murder, whether of the first or second degree; and before you can find the defendant guilty of either grade of murder, the existence of this element must be established. We state this general principle without taking time to present to you all the phases in which it may be found to exhibit itself. From what we have already said, and what has been said during the discussions of the learned counsel, we believe you fully comprehend the nature of malice as we have defined it, and will be able to apply it to the facts.

There is, however, another species of felonious homicide, to which it is our duty now to advert. The law calls it manslaughter, and this is defined to be the unlawful and felonious killing of another without any malice, either express or implied. It differs from murder in not requiring the presence of malice. The common and most readily comprehended illustration of this offence is this: where two men fight upon a sudden quarrel, and one of them kills the other in the heat of blood. Another illustration is, where a man has been greatly provoked by any gross indignity and immediately, in the heat of blood kills the aggressor. But in order to reduce a homicide, produced by a deadly weapon, to the grade of manslaughter, there must have been a reasouable provocation—not a slight or trivial one. When such provocation is shown, the law will then, in merciful indulgence to the frailty of human nature, refuse to class this kind of killing with that which results from cool, deliberation and premeditation.

We have thus, as concisely as possible, set before you these three different grades of homicide, and the rules of law in relation to them as far as we think necessary for the purposes of this case, that you may apply them to the facts detailed in evidence before you, and determine to which class, if to either, the killing in this case belongs; provided you would come to the conclusion that the defence set up has not been sustained. And this brings us to the constderation of the rules of law applicable to the doctrine of self defence.

Self defence is an instinct of our common humanity, and has found expression in the universal and trite maxim that "self preservation is the first law of nature." It is indeed, a sacred right, recognized by the law of the land, and enforced in every civilized state. But when one man kills another on the plea of self defence, he must satisfy the minds of the jury that this was the only resort, or that he had reasonable ground to believe that this was the only means, by which he could preserve his own life, or protect his person from great bodily harm.

It is a well settled rule in England, from which we have drawn the most valuable principles of our law on this subject, as well as of the Courts of this State, and indeed of all christian and civilized States, that before a man can appeal to this extreme measure of protection, he must give way and retreat as far as such retreat can be made with safety, or until he reaches a wall, ditch or other obstruction that renders further retreat impossible. There is but one exception to this great christian rule, and that is, when the assault is so sudden, violent and fierce that the attempt to retreat would only increase the danger of the loss of life, or of great bodily harm. In such case the party assailed may defend himself in his tracks, and only then. If the law allowed any other rule than this, it is easy to see that in many cases the life the citizen must be seriously endangered.

This question of self defence is the great point in this case. The killing of Jacob Crouse with a deadly weapon is not denied. It not only is not denied, but is admitted and justified, on the ground that the assault upon the defendant by the deceased was made with so much suddenness, violence and fierceness, that there was no means of escape, with his life, or without great bodily harm, except by shooting at, and taking the life of his opponent.

The parties met on the corner at Mann's store room, on the morning of the first of August last, neither party having seen the other until they encountered each other face to face. Some words passed between them that no one heard, and the import of which, we are left to conjecture. Had they been heard and communicated to us, much of the mystery that surrounds this part of the case might have been dispelled. The deceased (Crouse) was heard to address the defendant with the words "Mr. Reed," and this is all we know of what was said on that fatal occasion. Crouse was then seen to take off his coat and hang it upon the post, and immediately after to pick up stones, the defendant moving off, and motioning with his hand to the deceased. Just at this point arises a disputed question of fact of very great consequence in the cause. It is this: On the one side it is alleged that the pistol was drawn by the defendant, within the view of the deceased, and before he picked up the stones; and on the other side that the stones were picked up, and one of them thrown against the person of the defendant with great violence, and causing a severe injury, before he drew the pistol.

The witness produced by the commonwealth to this particular point is Mr. Alex. Agnew, who swears that he saw the parties when they met,—that he heard the deceased say "Mr. Reed"—that he saw Crouse pull off his coat and hang it on the post—that he then looked at the defendant and saw the muzzle of a pistol, which he had in his right hand, projecting an inch or an inch and a half past the breast of his coat;—that Crouse then stooped and picked up a stone in each hand. No other witness either for the commonwealth or for the defendant saw this—It does not follow, however, that the statement of Mr. Alex. Agnew is false—much less does it follow that it is willfully false—and the charge ought not to have been made. Whether he was mistaken or not is for the jury to determine—we express no opinion in respect to it.—Hickok, Lyon, Hutton, De wolf, Col. Hudson, and Harry Hohman say they saw the defendant, when he was struck with the stone, lift up both hands and they saw no pistol in either.—None of the witnesses last named saw the pistol until it was fired by defendant and most of them, if we remember aright, only knew of there being a pistol at all by hearing the report and seeing the effect of it upon the deceased. There were three other witnesses, Miss Reigart, Miss Molly Knee and James Reed, a brother of the defendant, saw the pistol, and they say it was produced for the first time when it was fired. This whole transaction transpired within a very brief space of time and it is but natural that different parties would give different versions of it—It is argued that the conduct of Crouse in watching the defendant is evidence that there was some special reason for it, and this is a circumstance that you will consider. We do not propose to discuss these facts—this has been done by the counsel. That the defendant had a pistol is not disputed. When was it drawn by him? This question you must settle—If it was drawn before the stones were picked up by the deceased, and that was his reason for arming himself with them, this fact of itself puts an end to the plea of self defence—But if you come to the conclusion, from the evidence, that the pistol was not drawn before the stones were picked up and one of them thrown against the person of the defendant, there still remains for your decision the great question of self defence. No man is excused, as we have already said, in taking human life in self defence, until he has shown it was absolutely necessary, or that he had reasonable grounds to believe it to be necessary, in order to save his own life or protect himself from great bodily harm. You cannot have forgotten the testimony applicable to this point. We propose the following questions to which you can apply the evidence: Could the defendant have retreated before he was struck with a stone? Could he have retreated afterwards, with safety? Where did he stand when he fired the pistol? How far was he from Crouse? If he could not have retreated without exposing his life to increased danger or his person to greater peril of bodily harm, his plea of self defence would be sustained; if he couldhave so retreated, there is then no excuse for taking the life of Crouse and his defence fails—and it will then become your duty to determine the grade of the defendant's guilt.

If there was a specific intent to take life, and the defendant armed himself with a pistol for the purpose of using it, even in case of a quarrel commenced by the deceased, the offence would be murder in the first degree. If there was no specific intent to take life, but you find that there was malice, as we have already iustructed you, it would be murder in the second degree. But if there was no malice, and the killing was the result of the provocation given by throwing the stone and striking, the defendant, who in the heat of blood and transport of passion fired the pistol, the offence would be manslaughter.

The defendant's counsel have submitted the following points, the answer to which will contain the additional instructions it may be necessary for the court to give to you.

1. That if John P. Reed, without any attack or assault on Jacob Crouse, on the first of August 1865, was assailed by Jacob Crouse, and pursued by him, wounded by him, and was subject by an attempt again to be wounded, or to encounter great bodily harm, and the danger was imminent and immediate, he had the right in self defence to take the life of the assailant.

2. That, if even previous threats had been mutually resorted to, and the parties suddenly met, and the same occurrences took place, just refered to, John P. Reed was entitled to be considered in self defence.

3. That when a party assailed, violently and with a dangerous weapon, without the ability to escape from the impending peril, shall take the life of his assailant, it is homicide in self defence.

4. That even if Reed had commenced the assault, which is not pretended, and afterwards retreated, and was pursued by Crouse, in the manner detailed by the witnesses, he had a right to slay the pursurer in protection of his own life and limbs.

5. That even the assault of Crouse, with these stones, each of which might have proved fatal, and from neither of which Reed had the opportunity to escape, without subjecting himself to the probability of death or enormous bodily harm, he had the right to take the life of his assailant to preserve his own.

6. That in this case, direct injury has been proved, a repeated injury was threatened and Reed was not bound to await the result, in sufferings which he previonsly sustained, which result might probably have proved fatal.

7. That if the jury have any doubt in regard to the act being an act in self defence, they are bound to acquit him. That when the jury disagree, the very disagreement implies doubt, and should lead to an acquittal.

8. In case of reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, evidence of previous good character is conclusive in his favor.

9. And character is always to be taken into the consideration of the jury as a fact, in making up the verdict.

1. To this point we say that if the jury believe that the assault was commenced by the deceased with such suddenness, violence and fierceness, and that it was of such a character as threatened the life of the defendant or great bodily harm to his person, and left him no chance of retreat, or any other means of escape, he would be excused in taking the life of his adversary.

2. In the second point we say the mutual threats indulged in by both parties will not vary the circumstances attending the occurrence on the day of the shooting, or affect the defendant's right of self defence.

Threats made by defendant might have something to do with the use of a deadly weapon, or explanation of the purpose for which he carried it. Threats made by the deceased are entitled to consideration on the defendant's apprehension of danger from the assault of his opponent; still, if he had the opportunity to retreat and did not avail himself of it, he is not excused for killing the deceased.

3 and 5. We answer the third and fifth points by saying that the positions assumed are but a repetition in another form, of the opinions we have already expressed as to the right of self defence.

4. To the fourth point we answer that it is too indefinite to be submitted to the jury as a legal proposition. We have already said that if the pistol was drawn before the stones were picked up and thrown by the deceased, the plea of self defence could not be sustained. Whether the pursuit of the defendant by Crouse afterwards was conducted in a manner that authorized the killing of the latter for the protection of the life of the accused, is a question to be settled by the jury from the evidence, according to the instructions we have already given.

6. If the facts assumed in this point are found by the jury, and they believe, in addition thereto, that the defendant could not otherwise have avoided the threatened mischief, he was not bound to await the second assault.

7. We cannot instruct the jury as desired on this point. Where one man kills another by the use of a deadly weapon, the law infers malice; and in order to extenuate the offence and reduce it to manslaughter, or homicide in self defence, it is incumbent on the accused to prove to the satisfaction of the jury the existence of the extenuating facts and circumstances.

The next proposition in this point has no support that we know of except a theory of Judge Wilson as contained in one of his lectures. He was a very distinguished lawyer but this doctrine of his has never been recognized as sound law by any court in any country.

8. This point we affirm.

9. On the subject referred to in this point we adopt the language of the court of oyer and terminer in the case the commonwealth vs. Kilpatrick (7 Casey 200) and read it as part of our charge.

"The evidence proves the defendant to have borne an excellent reputation. Originally, evidence of good character was not allowed to go to the jury, when there was positive proof of the commission of an offence; for if one was seen to commit a murder with deliberation, although he had borne an irreproachable character, he must yet be guilty. The rule of law in this state, however, permits evidence of good character to be submitted to the jury in every case of homicide, no matter what may be the other testimony in the case. But when a doubt suggests itself to your minds, as to the prisoner's guilt, upon the facts of the case, as presented by the evidence the law casts the whole weight of the prisoner's good character in mercy's scale, and settles the question in favor of the accused.—What then is a doubt? It is not sufficient for the prosecutur to establish a probability, the evidence must establish the truth, not a reasonable certainty; it must convince and direct the understanding, and satisfy the reason and judgment of those who are bound to act consistently upon it. A doubt, such as the law recognizes, is not a figment of the imagination, but something, which, upon a candid and conscientious examination of the evidence in the case, must lead a man of common sense, if he were dealing with the ordinary business of life, and in his own affairs, seriously to pause before coming to a conclusion. If such a doubt exists in this case the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it."

We have thus endeavored to lay before you the principles of law applicable to this important cause, which, it is your duty to take from the court; and the more especially, as the defendant has the right to except to any decision we may pronounce, and have the same reviewed by the Supreme Court.

We conclude this charge with a single word of admonition. It is not to be concealed that the fatal affair we are now investigating, has, in some measure, grown out of the great rebellion that so recently threatened the subversion of the government. Differences of opinion have divided men and arrayed them on opposite sides of the controversy, and few, if any, have been exempt from the excitements of the day; and we risk but little in saying that the influences of these excitements are still operating on the minds of partisans. As far as it has been in our power we have striven to rise above any sentiments and sympathies of our own, and we, therefore, take leave to impress upon your minds the duty of laying aside any feelings or prejudices that you may possibly entertain, and giving to this case the most calm and impartial consideration. In this sacred temple of law, as one of the distinguished counsel of the defendant has styled it, the scales of Justice should be held in even balance, and the ministers at her altar must perform their duties in a manner that will secure to them, in all the future the approval of conscience.

The case is with you.

The Jury then retired to their room and after an absence of about an hour and a half returned with a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

THE JURY COMMISSIONERS.—The gentlemen elected at the October election to the position of Jury Commissioners for this County met last week and determined upon the 18th of December, proximo, as the time to draw the Jury for the February term. From henceforth thanks be to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, we will have jurors that will not consist solely of the most rabid and bigoted Copperheads in the County. We will have no more such jurors as were summoned for the Reed-Crouse case—fifty-two Copperheads and eight Republicans. That day, thank heaven, has gone by, no more Copperhead justice for us, we have had quite enough of it, an experience of ten years is quite sufficient. In Mr. William Kirk we have an excellent Commissioner one whose honesty is above reproach and who will see that the jury box will not be tampered with in the future.

BOUNTY TAX.—We have heard great complaint on the part of the soldiers in regard to the payment of this tax. We would call the attention of persons interested to the following provission in sec. 4, of the act "Relating to the payment of Bounties to volunteers" approved 25th day of March, A. D. 1864:

"*Provided*, That the property of non-commissioned of officers and privates, in actual service in the United States army and navy from this commonwealth or who died, or were permantly disabled in such service or having been in such service for the term of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom and the property of widows minor children and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates who died in such service shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of this act."

THE ELECTION OF PATRICK DONAHOE CONTESTED.—At the late Session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county a petition was offered to the court setting fourth that Patrick Donahoe was elected to the County Surveyorship by illegal votes and asking the Court to appoint the time for hearing the case. The Court appointed the 26th day of February next. Mr. Sams is the contestant and we feel satisfied will make a clear case. If he should be successful and we feel pretty confident that he will be, a contest will be commenced against all the persons declared elected over their Republican opponents at the late election in this county. The Copperheads have had their day of fraud and rascality henceforth we shall see that they come strictly within the provisions of the law.

☞ The jokes related by our friend Major Williamson of Huntingdon at the Republican meeting on Tuesday night of Court week were not appreciated by our sore friend of the *Gazette*, judging from his sarcastic notice of the Major's speech. Our cotemporary being afflicted with a *sore* head he is only verifying the maxim "as cross as a bear with a sore head." The *Copperheads* are now surely all SORE-*heads*, and none more so than the editor of the *Gazette*. We expect the Major to have a special joke on hand for this morose gentleman on the occasion of his next visit.

☞ The late change of schedule on the Broad Top Railroad is calculated to prove very annoying to the citizens of Morrison's Cove. All mail matter mailed at this place for any place enroute No. 2569 after twelve o'clock M. on Thursday cannot possibly reach its destination until the afternoon of the Monday following. This accounts for the non-arrival of our papers. They are mailed here on Thursday evening and the train on the Broad Top road does not go down in time to make the connection at Hopewelll and all the papers lie over until the next mail which does not go up again until Monday. We hope, however, to have a daily mail on that route ere long. Let the day be hastened, the people have endured the inconveniences of a tri-weekly mail quite long enough.

THE Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, (D. V.) will be administered in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath. The Rev. D. H. Barron, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., will assist the pastor.

FESTIVAL OF THE BENEFIT OF THE CEMETARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen, interested in the proposed festival will be held at the Court House, on next Monday evening 4th December, at 6½ o'clock—a full attendence is requested.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—If you wish to delight your friend with a Christmas Present or New Year's Gift send him a copy of the "Photograph Family Record." There is no better way.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER greets us properly at the opening of the month.

One year ago the publishers promised an increase of size and many improvements in the Home Magazine, and they have kept their word.

Steadily, in competition with other periodicals, long favorites with the people, the Home Magazine has year after year put forth its claims to favor, asking acceptance only on the ground of merit, and year after year it has widened its circulation and deepened its hold on the popular heart, until it has become established on a broad and sure foundation; not as a fashion magazine—not as appealing to light and superficial tastes, but as a cheerful friend and thoughtful counsellor to young and old. Month after month, the editors have filled, its pages with things pleasant and profitable, and made its visits welcome for the truth and beauty and human sympathy it bore into the thousands of homes it was destined to enter. The Home Magazine is not simply a literary per[illegible]. It takes higher ground and se[illegible] literature the handmaid of [illegible] to make religion, always teachir[illegible] morality and religion, whether by means of story, poem, [illegible] or essay, that only by the "Golden Rul[illegible]" can man live to any wise or good pur[illegible]ose. If you open your door to its visit[illegible], it will be a true friend in your house-hold. You will find it neither didactic nor heavy, but cheerful, animated, and social—a friend, dropping in upon quiet hours, with something always pleasant and profitable to say.

The terms are $2,50 a year 3 copies for $6. Five copies and one to getter up of club, $10. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

PROTECTION.

A growing feeling in favor of a high protective tariff is evident in the tone of our western exchanges. Numerous articles, characterized by great ability, appear in their columns. The importance of diversifying our industry is conceded and two great points are powerfully presented, viz: first, that the farmer best serves his interest by encouraging manufactures which furnish a home market and diminish competition in agricultural pursuits; and second, that the internal revenues of the Federal Government being chiefly derived from the manufacturing industry of the country while real estate furnishes the basis of the taxation levied for the support of State and municipal purposes it is vitally important to stimulate the former and thus prevent the whole indebtedness from being thrown on the latter. It would be difficult if not impossible for a nation exclusively devoted to agriculture to maintain our credit, while by a Liberal encouragement of our manufacturing and mining interests it will be easy to defray the annual interest of our debt and to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the principal. A gratifying proof of the feeling of some of the agriculturists of the west, is afforded by the following letter to the tariff association of Cleveland, written by Hon. J. B. Grinnell M. C. from Iowa, who is the owner of six thousand acres of land an extensive grower of grain and stock;

"It gives me pleasure to say that I concur most fully with you in principle and policy. A nearer market in the agricultural States is always to be chosen in preference to a foreign one. The hope that our new States will be manufacturing States is a chimera, if we do not foster and protect what manufactures we have, I am for the highest duties on all articles which we can fabricate or raise at home, and as earnestly for a premium on all the skilled labor it is necessary to import that we may feed clothe and warm all who labor for us on our own soil. A great vital struggle is at hand, and I wish you all sagacity and enterprise in behalf of our material interests."—*Phila Press.*

ONE WAY TO TELL.—A traveler called lately at night fall at a farmers house in Alabama; the owner being from home and the mother and daughter being alone they refused to lodge the wayfarer.

'How far, then said he is it to a house where a preacher can get lodging?"

'Oh! if you are a preacher,' said the lady, 'you can stop here?'

Accordingly he dismounted, deposited his saddle-bags in the house, and led his horse to the stable. Meanwhile the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of a preacher he was.

'He cannot be a Presbyterian,' said one, 'for he is not dressed well enough.'

'He is not a Methodist,' said the other, 'for his coat is not the right cut for a Methodist.'

'If I could find his hymn book,' said the daughter, 'I could soon tell what sort of a preacher he is.' And with that she thrust her hand into the saddle bags, and pulling out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed. 'La! mother, he's a hard shell baptist.'

ON the little Miami Railroad is a station called Morrow. A new brakesman on the road, who did not know the names of the stations, was approached by a stranger the other day, while standing by his train at the depot, who inquired.—"Does this train go to Morrow to day?" "No," said the brakesman, who thought the stranger was making game of him. "it goes to day yesterday, week after next."

"You don't understand me," persisted the stranger, "I want to go to Morrow."

"Well, why in thunder don't you wait until to morrow, then, and not come bothering around to day. You can go to morrow or any other day you please."

"Won't you answer a civil question civily? Will this train go to day to Morrow?"

"Not exactly. It will go to day and come back to morrow."

As the stranger who wanted to go to Morrow was about to leave in disgust, another employee, who knew the station alluded to came along and gave him the required information.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—Wanted—A young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind. A school committee man writes. We have a school house large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high.

A newspaper says: "A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets on which never spoke afterwards."

PARASOL.—A protection against the sun used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

STRAPS.—Articles worn under the boots of gentleman made of calf skin.

AN exchange deacribing a celebration says "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry the Chaplain."

THE DRUNKARD has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave to sin and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, the rude dogmatic manners, and the hundred nameless negligencies that spoil the beauty of association have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the current of affections from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks alone.

A WORD FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—*The Norristown* (Pa.) *Herald* answers some caviling cotemporary as follows:

"Massachusetts threw the tea overboard, and the first battle of the Revolution was fought at Lexington. She leads off in all reforms that result in the benefit of the people and in favor of an intelligent Government and that is the reason why she is denounced by all demagogues, pot house politicians, dummies, fools, traitors and copperheads."

THE BEAUTY OF A WOMAN'S ARM.—Who has not felt the beauty of a woman's arm—the unspeakable suggestions of tenderness that lie in the dimpled elbow and all the varied gently lessening curves down to the delicate wrist with its tiniest, almost imperceptible nicks in the firm softness? A woman's arm touched the soul of a great sculptor two thousand years ago, so that he wrought an image of it for the Parthenon which moves us still as it clasps lovingly the time worn marble of a headless trunk.

A GOOD ONE.—The following is reported as having happened in Bristol county, Connecticut:

A witty clergyman, accosted by an old acquaintance of the name of Cobb, replied:

"I don't know you, sir."

"My name is Cobb," rejoined the man, who was about half seas over.

"Ah, sir," replied the clergyman, "you have so much of the corn on you that I did not see the cob."

THE BEAUTY of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace to all mankind. It teaches us those arts which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity; it inculcates nothing but love and sympathy of affection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight; in short it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, enlighten the understanding.

BOY IN GRAMMAR CLASS.—"Of what gender is Thomas?" "Thomas is of the masculine gender." "Of what gender is Susan?" "Susan is of the *crinoline* gender, of course.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their, accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL KETTELL'S ONE VOL.
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One General Agent for the west returns over **700** subscriptions per day on the average through the week. The canvass has just begun, yet we have OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

At the rate we are now selling, our list will be

OVER 200.000

the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 volumes before a book was bound. It is the work people want.

Full; Complete, and Reliable Price, $4.50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address

L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 10, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfoid county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Henry P. Dishl, administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain tp., deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, fishing, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating it without respect to person.

DAN'L SAMS,	JED'N WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS,	D. ESHELMAN,
CONRAD GEORGE,	CHRIST. MYERS,
MARG'T GEORGE,	HENRY FELTON,
WILSON M'DANIEL,	WM. WHETSTONE.

Nov. 10, 1865.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SUGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature,* London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4.00

An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27, 1865.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their le no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Childre; and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

at Manufactory and sales rooom,

No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,	
ALL WOOL DELAINES	do
ALL WOOL REPS	do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS	do

BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE, SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and on sider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

M